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FOREIGN MINISTRY HAS 'NO KNOWLEDGE' OF GRAIN BOYCOTT

PY072327 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2255 GMT 7 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jan (NA)--An authorized spokesman for San Martin Palace said this afternoon that the Argentine Foreign Ministry "has no knowledge about the wheat supply boycott promoted by the United States against the Soviet Union" as a reprisal for the invasion of Afghanistan. The same spokesman said the Argentine ambassador to Washington, Jorge Aja Espil, has said that he has "no knowledge" about that political action adopted by the United States. Reports on the planned boycott have been put out by international press agencies making references to a meeting the U.S. agriculture minister will call with his colleagues of wheat-exporting countries.

Organizations Study Embargo

PY072225 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2140 GMT 7 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 7 Jan (NA)--The National Grain Board and other official technical organizations today studied various alternatives on the basis of which the government must define the position Argentina will adopt on the embargo ordered by the United States on its cereal exports to the USSR and in view of the U.S. Government request that other grain-exporting countries stop their exports to that country.

Although there has been no official report, it has been learned that David Lacroze, president of the National Grain Board, has held meetings regarding the situation created by the U.S. Government decision. Other meetings of the same nature were held in other areas of the government regarding the political decision which must eventually be adopted in view of the U.S. request.

The National Grain Board has plans for several wheat transactions with the Soviet Union contracted by private exporters for a total volume of 1 million tons, according to sources of the grain trade department. These transactions have been "scheduled," according to the term used for deals not yet definitely closed, and would be carried out this year with cereals of the 1979-80 agricultural program.

Grain Board Suspends Operations

PY080050 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2251 GMT 7 Jan 80 PY

[By Alfredo Becerra]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jan (LATIN)--The Argentine National Grain Board has suspended all export registrations for grains and oil-bearing seeds, a spokesman for the board said. Registrations will remain closed until the U.S. markets for those products reopen, the spokesman added.

He also said the suspension was caused by the closure of U.S. markets following President Carter's decision to curtail sales of cereals to the Soviet Union, adding that he does not know if the Argentine Government or the grain board has adopted any decision regarding the sales of grains and oil-bearing seeds to the Soviet Union in the wake of the measures adopted by President Carter. The Soviet Union is a large buyer of Argentine grains, as well as wines, leather, meat and wool.

Sources from the cereal market said however that they see the suspension as a precautionary move until the consequences of the U.S. measure can be seen more clearly and until the cereal-exporting countries can discuss the situation to determine if they can adopt a common sale policy toward the Soviet Union.

Spokesmen for the ministries of Agriculture, Economy and Foreign Relations said they had nothing to say about Argentina's reaction to the U.S. reduction of sales to the Soviet Union.

Argentina directly exported 238,000 tons of wheat to the Soviet Union in 1979, and presumably another 750,000 tons were shipped via Rotterdam to the same destination, sources of the grain board said. Corn shipments to the Soviet Union in 1979 amounted to 1.6 million tons.

Sources from the grain market also said that the suspension ordered by the board is a preventive measure against any distortion of the market should the Soviet Union make bids to buy more grain and oil-bearing seeds from Argentina. Authorities do not want Argentina to default on its regular customers by authorizing the Soviet Union to buy an unusual proportion of the available products, they added.

The Soviet Union has contracted for 1 million tons of Argentine wheat for the 1979-80 season. Some 130,000 tons have already been shipped.

BRIEFS

AIR BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS--The Reconquista military air base has become the headquarters of the 3d Air Brigade, which flies IA-58 Pucara fighter planes. This base will also be used as the center for survival training of the Argentine Air Force. [Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 2 Jan 80 p 5 PY]

SUBVERSIVES' SENTENCES--San Miguel de Tucuman--The federal court has sentenced Jose Martin Paz, Ruben Jesus Emperador, Miguel Alberto Norberto Vivanco, Fermin Angel Nunez and Francisco Antonio Carrizo to life imprisonment and Florencio Antonio Nieva to 8 years in prison for the murder of Capt Humberto Antonio Viola and his daughter, Maria Cristina, during a subversive operation on 1 December 1974. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 30 December 79 pp 1,10 PY]

TV RELAY STATIONS--The Province of Neuquen has signed a contract for the installation of 11 color television relay stations, which will cover the northeastern, western and southern parts of the province. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 29 Dec Section 3 p 4 PY]

ARMY COMMANDER REYES VILLA DENIES OFFICERS RETIRED

PY050307 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 Jan 80 PY

[Text] It is false. No military officer has been retired. This was said by the army commander in chief, Gen Armando Reyes Villa, at 1030. [recorded passage indistinct] Reyes Villa asserted that he had no knowledge of a request for an increase in the armed forces budget.

We also asked him about the investigation being carried out regarding the assault on the Interior Ministry. Reyes stated that he [words indistinct] on the matter.

VARIOUS SECTORS CALL FOR GENERAL, NOT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

PY051550 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Jan 80 PY

[Text] The La Paz Bar Association believes that the next elections to be called by the government should be general, not just for president and vice president. The La Paz lawyers state that general elections are necessary since there is a general demand for them to which neither the government nor the political parties can turn a deaf ear.

For its part, the Bolivian Socialist Party has said that all the leftist political parties have pronounced themselves in favor of the next elections being general. Jaime Taborga, a leader of that party, has even said that if constitutional problems are found for a call to general elections, the correct solution would be the collective resignation of all congressmen effective 6 August this year. With such a measure the government would have no legal or constitutional obstacles to a call for general elections on the first Sunday of July this year.

In any case, the problem will be solved at the next session of Congress, which will resume its work next Monday, 7 January. It has been observed, however, that a majority of congressmen are in favor of the next elections being only for president and vice president.

Leaders of labor and peasant organizations have also stated their wish that the next elections be general, and have sent requests to that effect to the government.

INDUSTRY, COMMERCE MINISTER RESIGNS FOR HEALTH REASONS

PY050004 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2315 GMT 4 Jan 80 PY

[Text] La Paz, 4 Jan (LATIN)--Official sources have reported that interim President Lidia Gueiler today accepted the resignation of Industry and Commerce Minister Edwardo Arauco Paz.

Oscar Pena, minister secretary of information, who announced the first partial Cabinet crisis of President Gueiler's government, said that Minister Arauco Paz' resignation was the result of health problems.

The government spokesman reported that the resigning minister will travel to the United States tomorrow, where he will undergo medical treatment, and that he will be provisionally replaced by Jorge Agreda, planning and coordination minister.

ITAMARATY WOULD SUPPORT SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION AGAINST USSR

PY080249 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 8 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Itamaraty has reported that Brazil has not been consulted by the United States on the possible boycott of grain sales to the Soviet Union. Itamaraty is willing to support an economic boycott if applied by a resolution of the UN Security Council. Last year's exports to the Soviet Union approached $200 million, including only a small amount of cereal.

'Thorough Study' Needed

PY081115 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 8 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas has stated that Brazil has not been consulted by the United States on the possible boycott of grain sales to the Soviet Union. Pericas added that he is not in a position to anticipate Brazilian policy on the subject before a thorough study of the terms of the proposal is made.

PETROBRAS INTERESTED IN RESUMING OIL PURCHASES FROM USSR

PY072332 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Jan 80 p 29 PY

[Exerpt] The Brazilian Embassy in Moscow has been given instructions by Itamaraty to set the dates for the visit of PETROBRAS representatives to Moscow to negotiate new terms for Brazil to resume oil purchases from the Soviet Union. Brazil interrupted oil imports from the USSR in 1976 on the initiative of PETROBRAS. The Brazilian Embassy in Moscow is currently headed by Charge d'Affaires Felix Faria.

NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH IRAQ

PY072147 Paris AFP in Spanish 2120 GMT 7 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 7 Jan (AFP)--A nuclear cooperation agreement for the peaceful use of nuclear energy, especially providing for the manufacture of nuclear reactors, has been signed between Brazil and Iraq, the Foreign Ministry announced here today. The agreement, which also provides for the supply of equipment and nuclear engineering, was signed last Saturday in Rio de Janeiro. The two countries have been bound since last September by a protocol of intention to cooperate in the nuclear field, particularly in prospecting for uranium in Iraq.

BRIEFS

DROUGHT TOLL--The 7-month drought in the northeast is affecting over 9 million people who live in 513 counties--now under state of emergency--in Piaui, Ceara, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraiba, Pernambuco, Bahia, Alagoas and Sergipe states. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 31 Dec 79 p 1 PY]

NEW SECRETARIAT--By a decree signed today, the president has created the Central Internal Control Secretariat [Secretaria Central de Control Interna] of the Planning Ministry. This secretariat replaces the Office for General Inspection of the Finances of Ministries. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Jan 80 PY]

CARIBBEAN ISLANDS, CAYS SEARCHED FOR SANDINIST TROOPS

PA061954 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1857 GMT 6 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 6 Jan (EFE)--According to local journalistic sources, Colombian Marines today landed on islands and islets in the Caribbean following reports of a Nicaraguan armed invasion. A military report released in this capital indicates that no trace of Nicaraguan troops was found during a land, air and maritime search.

In recent weeks, a conflict has arisen between the two countries regarding the sovereignty over the islands of San Andres and Providencia and the Serrana, Roncador and Quitasueno cays, cooling the cordial relations of many years between the two nations.

A spokesman for the naval force on the Atlantic told EFE that military forces supported by submarines and Mirage planes are closely watching those areas. "This is more of a routine operation than an intimidating patrol operation," the military spokesman said, denying that Sandinist troops in combat gear are present in Manzanilla Bay, southeast of San Andres and Providencia.

Some 1,000 Nicaraguans who escaped from the bloody war unleashed by the now overthrown Anastasio Somoza in their country are currently living on those islands, which are Colombia's leading tourist centers.

SUSPENSION OF FLIGHTS OVER CUBA STILL NOT CONFIRMED

PA061958 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--Colombia has not received any official Cuban rejection of permission to fly our planes in the island's airspace. The acting director of Colombia's civil aeronautics has stated that neither his office nor the embassy in Havana have any indication from the Cuban Government that they cannot fly in that airspace.

According to reports from Havana, Cuba has allegedly suspended the authorization for planes flying from Colombia to the United States. Guzman Molina said that if the rejection is confirmed, then the Civil Aeronautics Institution would look for new routes for Colombian flights. Most Colombian flights at present use Cuban airspace.

ELN DEMANDS RANSOM FOR KIDNAPED UK WOMAN, SON

PA071805 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The Army Command announced today that the guerrillas of the Camilo Torres Front of the self-styled National Liberation Army [ELN] have demanded the payment of 17 million pesos from British [as heard] ranchowner Cyrus Jones for the release of his wife and son, who were kidnaped Saturday in Chiriguana in El Cesar Department.

The guerrillas, the Army Command told this station, announced in a note left at the ranch that the ransom must be paid as follows: 5 million Colombian pesos and $300,000. The Army Command reported that 2d Brigade troops have intensified their search for the subversives and the two hostages.

The British woman and her son were kidnaped Saturday by 30 armed men of the ELN led by Comdr Gabriel Vera, alias "Vidal." Former Priest Manuel Perez is also a member of this organization.

The 2d Brigade announced that up until now they have not been able to make contact with the subversives who are fleeing across a mountain region on the border of northern Santander and El Cesar departments.

OPEC OFFICIAL SEES SINGLE PRICE SYSTEM IN 1980

PA040445 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1630 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Caracas, 3 Jan (LATIN)--Jose Tineo, president of the OPEC board of governors, said here today that OPEC "will reestablish its single price system in 1980." In statements made to Ana Diaz, economic editor of the state-owned agency VENPRES, Tineo predicted that there will be a single price system this year "because of the existence of high oil inventories in the stockpiles of the industrialized countries."

Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti, OPEC president, recently estimated the oil inventories of the industrialized nations at the unprecedented figure of 4.8 billion barrels.

According to Tineo, the surplus in inventories and the oil supply by other nonmembers of OPEC in the world market "would result in a great availability of the crude." This oversupply "would influence the oil price in the spot market and for this reason the transactions in this market will decrease," Tineo said.

The oversupply of crude and the decrease in spot market operations would pave the way for a favorable and propitious environment for a decision on a single price system within OPEC, Tineo concluded. Tineo is the director of hydrocarbons planning and economy at the Energy and Mines Ministry.

NATIONAL PETROLEUM PRODUCTION TO BE REDUCED IN 1980

PA040446 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Venezuela will reduce its petroleum production during the present year by 126,000 barrels a day, an Energy and Mines Ministry report said. The report added that the petroleum production in Venezuela will be altered only if the national interests so demand it and after the Energy and Mines Ministry has given its approval. It was also revealed that together with this program, the Venezuelan petroleum concerns will carry out explorations to increase the nation's reserves estimated today at 18 billion barrels.

VISIT BY NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER RESULTS IN TAX AGREEMENT

Arrival of Van der Klaauw

PA040357 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 3 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Caracas--Netherlands Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw arrived here today for a 3-day official visit. The visiting official was greeted at the airport by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco. During his visit, Foreign Minister Van der Klaauw will meet with President Herrera Campins, the energy and mines minister and his colleague Zambrano Velasco. Tomorrow Van der Klaauw and Zambrano Velasco will sign an air and maritime agreement.

Shares in Oil Refinery Discussed

PA052318 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2220 GMT 4 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 4 Jan (LATIN)--The Netherlands "views with pleasure" the [possible] participation of Venezuela as a shareholder in the Shell Company's petroleum refinery in Curacao, Netherlands Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw said here last night.

Van der Klaauw, who is paying an official 3-day visit to Venezuela, made the statement following a meeting with Jose Moreno, acting energy and mines minister. Van der Klaauw said that his government is not opposed to Venezuelan participation in the refinery, "but the position of the Netherlands Antilles Government must be taken into account."

The Shell refinery in Curacao and the Exxon refinery in Aruba process more than 30 percent of the oil exported by Venezuela, which totals 1.9 million barrels daily.

Foreign Minister Ends Visit

PA052316 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1607 GMT 5 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 5 Jan (EFE)--According to Netherlands Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw, the best way to counter communist influence in the Caribbean is through a positive policy of developing the islands. Van der Klaauw, who is going to Curacao today and then to Mexico following a 3-day visit to Caracas, said in an interview published by the Caracas newspaper EL NACIONAL that Cuba is a reality that "we have to live with."

Van der Klaauw said that he is a convinced democrat and that he feels that the defense of democracy will occupy an important place in the new Caribbean republics. After saying that foreign policy should have a positive outlook, the foreign minister explained that that means that we must promote stability in Central America and the Caribbean.

Van der Klaauw said that the economy of the Netherlands Antilles lies on three basic foundations: the oil refineries, tourism, and relationship with the European Common Market which allows it to place its products on the markets of EEC countries. Regarding the oil refineries, the Netherlands foreign minister revealed that in his talks with his Venezuelan counterpart, Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, they discussed the possibility of Venezuelan participation in the refineries.

Van der Klaauw stressed the great importance tourism has for the island's economy, but said that it should not be considered as a basic resource because it is a weak and insecure one. However, he pointed out that the link with the EEC makes it possible to establish industries financed both locally and from abroad.

Regarding his talks with Zambrano Velasco, Van der Klaauw said that they also discussed the resumption of negotiations within the framework of the North-South dialog.

The Netherlands foreign minister's visit ended with the signing of an agreement between the two countries eliminating the double payment of taxes in the areas of sea and air transportation.

PRESIDENT HERRERA TO VISIT BOLIVIA 20 JAN

PY031358 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Jan 80 PY

[Excerpt] Representatives of the Bolivian and Venezuelan governments are preparing for the 3-day official visit Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins will make next 20 January. On that occasion bilateral agreements will be signed which will benefit both countries.

SCHOOL FACULTY CRITICIZES NATIONAL GUARD METHODS AGAINST STUDENTS

PA061907 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 5 Jan 80 p 23 PA

[Communique issued by faculty of the National Institute of Panama]

[Text] The members of the faculty of the National Institute of Panama, conscious of their responsibility as educators and forgers of individuals expected to love justice and respect citizen rights and duties, strongly criticize the antidemocratic and repressive methods and techniques used by the national government through the National Guard G-2 against our students, to the amazement of the helpless community.

Yesterday, 3 January, as on previous days, the National Institute was surrounded by the National Guard. With a large display of military force, we were attacked with rubber bullets even though we were routinely conducting classes in a tranquil atmosphere.

The National Institute is an educational center with thousands of students. Many of these future citizens are relatives of National Guardsmen who, we are certain, feel sorry and embarrassed at seeing how fellow human beings are wounded by rubber bullets, or how students of both sexes are severely beaten with rubber sticks and how students and people living in the vicinity of the institute suffer from the choking and other ill effects of tear gas.

Let us remember that military repression will not end student unrest. It can be ended through respect for the rights of others and the civic example which we, the adults, are dutybound to set for them.

We, the educators of the National Institute, demand that the government stop the abuses and continuous attacks against defenseless students, who are our fatherland's future productive forces. We demand immediate steps from the Education Ministry to guarantee the safety of the personnel working at this historical center.

Faculty Board, National Institute of Panama.

Panama, 4 January 1980.

EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS STUDENTS; PARENTS ASKED TO COOPERATE

PA062144 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 5 Jan 80 pp 8, 18 PA

[By Adan Urena]

[Text] National Institute students have met with the education minister to find an immediate solution to the recent incidents in the city which have taken a sizeable toll of injuries, mostly among the students. Students, parents and teachers of the National Institute went to Minister Gustavo Garcia de Paredes' office to ask for his direct intercession with the executive branch and the National Guard commander to end the violence of the last few days. A teacher said that the recent incidents have shown that the National Guard is completely different than it was in previous years and the education minister should intercede to avoid this type of aggression.

The minister heard the students' report on the 3 January incidents. They said that they are afraid the intention is to close the school and prevent them from taking part in the 9 January ceremonies and other demonstrations.

Minister Garcia de Paredes told teacher Pedro A. Munoz that a third of the national budget was earmarked for education and Panama is among the Latin American nations with the largest allocation for education.

The minister added that there are elements alien to the [student] movements and so incidents such as those on 3 January occur. "One never knows how aggression occurs because the students blame the National Guard and the National Guard blames the students and when it comes to rioting it is hard to tell how things get started. No one can see what you [students) do inside the institute. If you leave the institute, follow the guidelines for a parade. Do not damage private property. Do not obstruct traffic. Then you can go out into the streets and your parents and teachers can take the responsibility. Then we can assure you that no one will interfere. "Problems arise when disturbances occur and there are attacks on third parties. Therefore, if you do parade let the parents and teachers assume responsibility for order and for the damage caused. That way we can assure you that no one will interfere," the minister stated.

The National Institute faculty calls on the parents to come to the school with their children on Monday for a briefing on the conversation with the minister.

STUDENTS HOLD DEMONSTRATION; TEACHERS, PARENTS PREVENT VIOLENCE

PA071845 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Students of the National Institute and the arts and crafts school demonstrated this morning against the presence of the shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, in Panama. The students of the arts and crafts school marched down Via Bolivar. The National Institute students gathered in the vicinity of Central Avenue.

The teachers and parents of the National Institute students prevented them from carrying out acts of violence that could have resulted in a confrontation with the National Guard. At a point near the savings bank on Central Avenue, representatives of the National Guard, teachers, parents and students held a dialog. It was agreed that the National Guard troops would withdraw and that the students would do so later. The agreement was complied with both by the National Guard and the students of the National Institute.

SCHOOLS ORDERED CLOSED 8 JAN DUE TO STUDENT DISORDERS

PA080201 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[Communique issued by Education Ministry 7 January--read by announcer]

[Text] The Education Ministry orders the closing of public and private elementary and secondary schools in Panama City and Colon on 8 January due to the disorders by student groups. These disorders have caused injuries and damage to public and private property and it is possible that they might become more serious.

The Education Ministry also announces that it will adopt measures in schools where it is deemed necessary so that schools will not continue to be used for actions which go against the objectives of educational centers and which might bring about unfortunate consequences.

SHAH LEAVES CONTADORA ISLAND TO VISIT PANAMA CITY

PA051722 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1659 GMT 5 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Panama City, 5 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The former shah of Iran was transferred yesterday evening to the presidential suite of the Panama Hilton Hotel, right in the downtown area of this capital, thus temporarily abandoning his refuge in the Panamanian Island of Contadora. Official sources have said there has been no specific reason for the change of residence, but it is believed that the purpose is to escape the monotony of the paradisiac island located in the Pacific Ocean a few minutes away from here. Reza Pahlavi enjoyed the "worldly noise" of this capital of a little more than 500,000 persons when he visited the monument for Vasco Nunez de Balboa, the Spaniard who discovered the Pacific Ocean. The statue for Vasco Nunez is in a park on a causeway that also has the Spaniard's name, along the Pacific Ocean side of the city.

The former shah asked for breakfast at 0915 this morning and later toured Panama City. There is no report on how long the former monarch will remain in this capital.

Returns to Contadora

PA060052 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 5 Jan 80 PA

[Text] In Panama City the deposed Shah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi--who now lives in exile in Panama--today toured Panama City for the first time since his arrival on Contadora Island on 15 December.

The shah was in the Panama Hilton Hotel and then went on a tour of the city. Apparently he spent the night at the hotel but this was not confirmed by the hotel nor by the shah's friends. The former monarch, surrounded by his bodyguards and Panamanian security agents, was assailed by newsmen upon leaving the hotel. His only answer to their questions was a smile.

After his tour the shah went to the heliport at the Santo Tomas Hospital where he boarded a helicopter and returned to Contadora Island.

SHAH REPORTEDLY TO LEAVE SOON FOR 'SAFER' COUNTRY

PA070226 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0110 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] Panama City, 6 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Ex-Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's days in Panama are numbered because he and his party will leave Contadora Island at any time now to go to a safer country, the opposition newspaper YA reports Monday. It says it obtained this information from sources close to the former Iranian emperor in the United States, where there is an office coordinating the former monarch's activities.

The paper says it is significant that Ardeshi Zahedi, the ex-shah's former brother-in-law, former Iranian ambassador to the United States and currently one of his most trusted aides, did not stay on Contadora but is away from Panama and acting very discreetly in everything that pertains to this affair.

YA says Zahedi came to Panama several months ago to tap the possibility of the ex-shah's eventual asylum in this country. He toured several parts of western Chiriqui Province near the Costa Rican border, but apparently he made a negative recommendation.

'MISERABLE GRINGOS' HYPOCRITICAL OVER AFGHANISTAN

PA080317 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 7 Jan 80 p 4 PA

[By Changmarin--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] To begin our journalistic activities at CRITICA for 1980 we shall talk about THE MISERABLE GRINGOS.

There were persons in this country, when the Torrijos-Carter treaties were signed, who tried to sway public opinion, in order to pull the wool over our eyes, by telling us that we had entered into harmonious relations with the Yankee imperialists as PARTNERS, that the contradictions between Panama and imperialism no longer existed, that we had begun an era of kisses between the arrogant Gringos and the little oppressed peoples. Those who were swayed by the songs of these giant sirens now play the role of standard bearers and clowns of the rotten empire, without crossing the limit between the sublime and the ridiculous. They are now acting as intellectual buffoons in the national and international field.

These short-memoried buffoons today write resounding editorials saying that we Panamanians have always been "allies" of the aggressive imperialism (January 9, 1964...remember it!) During two world wars. Therefore, Panama must now continue acting this way because our duty is to serve the Pentagon and Wall Street. In the last century, when Haiti broke the French colonial chains, there were slaves with chains on their ankles who preferred to flee to Cuba with their masters instead of breaking their chains and building their liberated nation. This is the degree of domination empires have over dominated peoples, when the weaker sectors of society are emasculated. They are deprived not only of their genitals but also of their national backbone. In order to attain this, imperialism uses not only the threats of its missiles and its wads of dollars, but also a controlled mass media which places false concepts in the minds of the unaware. What is really abject and criminal is that they make it appear to have a profound humanist content. This is how Ayatollah Khomeyni is made to look like Satan, Carter as a new Christ and the former shah a decent person worthy of the best care.

The same procedure now makes it appear that we must all oppose the Soviet Union in order to pull Washington's and Beijing's chestnuts out of the fire (this alliance is the most grotesque of its time) in regard to the sovereign right of all countries to ask for assistance in their own defense. This was done by the Sandinist people and was done by Afghanistan under its mutual aid treaty (when Taraki was murdered in Kabul and Amin came to power over his body, the Yankee agencies played with public opinion, misinforming it about what had really happened...then the United States did not complain to the Security Council because this had been profitable for it). According to the Yankee Embassy in Panama, and to its publicity agents, we must applaud Carter, who is taking advantage of Iran and Afghanistan to make electoral gains, among other things. Meanwhile this Nobel Prize "candidate" has the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean infested with naval units and installs nuclear missiles all over Europe.

Now we hear shouts against the USSR and communism by those who hope to sanctify the guest at Contadora as if he were an angel and not the man who ordered the cutting of the throats of thousands of patriots and the cutting off of the arms of children to compel them to betray their own parents. Miserable Gringos in Iran, Afghanistan, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Nicaragua, Angola, Uruguay, Pinochet's Chile and other places where they try to use the chopsticks of their Chinese clowns to devour the entrails of peoples who aspire to be masters of their own fate. And it is the miserable Gringos in Panama, because now they do not want TO PAY FOR WHAT THEY MUST PAY FOR according to the Torrijos-Carter treaties of 1979. In their shameful moral poverty as exploiters and enemies of the world, they say that we must pay them first for the services rendered to the lepers in Palo Seco, for the water of our rivers which we gave away to them and which they now have sold back to us on credit.... Let us see, standard bearers of imperialism, is this not being miserable? Come out, those of you who clamor today against the USSR because of the Afghanistan situation, to defend the Gringos' "right" to not pay what they owe.

HONOR TO THE 9 JANUARY 1964 MARTYRS!!

EL SALVADOR

FAPU SAYS 5,000 MEN TO INVADE EL SALVADOR FROM GUATEMALA

PA071634 Paris AFP in Spanish 1609 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Jan (AFP)--About 5,000 men will invade El Salvador from Guatemala, Augusto Coto, leader of the United Front of Popular Action (FAPU), disclosed here today.

The invasion is imminent and it will be carried out through the Ahuchapan region. The invasion will be directed by Mario Sandoval Alarcon, leader of the National Liberation Movement (MLN) which overthrew Jacobo Arbenz in 1954, Coto pointed out.

According to Coto, El Salvador is in a situation which is favorable to the action of counterrevolutionary groups.

These groups, Coto added, are formed by Salvadorans, former Somozist National Guardsmen, Cuban exiles and Guatemalan mercenaries.

Coto said in Mexico that Guatemala is interested in maintaining a rightist regime in El Salvador, to establish a pillar which can guarantee the survival of the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA), a militarist organization in the region.

GUTIERREZ VIEWS COMPOSITION OF NEW GOVERNMENT

PA080329 Paris AFP in Spanish 2317 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Jan (AFP)--Col Abdul Gutierrez, one of the two military members of the government junta, said here today that the new Salvadoran Government will be composed of persons interested in carrying out programs to benefit the masses and without any ties with the oligarchies or the extremists.

Colonel Gutierrez said El Salvador's current political crisis is about to be solved. He said it is a great democratic lesson for the country's history and it will serve to encourage the government to continue more vigorously to implement the programs outlined by the 15 October military proclamation.

The military leader also indicated to AFP that what occurred to the previous members of the government junta and the Cabinet was that they had a false perception of the meaning of the organic law of the armed forces and the military hierarchy.

Colonel Gutierrez said the Permanent Defense Council is a body made up of representatives of the various military units whose function is to issue recommendations to prevent the army from being involved in political activities.

Gutierrez also reiterated that the army is completely united and that its policy is directed by the High Command.

The member of the government junta said the situation during the past few days is a phenomenon never before seen in El Salvador. He praised the calm attitude of the people, who have continued their normal activities.

Gutierrez said the members of the new government junta will be announced any moment so the country could remain calm. He also said work is being carried out regarding the appointment of the new Cabinet. He also rejected the charges of a turn to the right which the resigning ministers and officials made last week.

PDC NOMINATES MEMBERS, SETS CONDITIONS FOR JOINING JUNTA

PA071533 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1405 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 7 Jan (EFE)--The Christian Democratic Party of El Salvador (PDC) during Sunday's General Assembly meeting elected two of its militants to be incorporated into the government junta if the armed forces accept, among other conditions, a pluralist government.

The elected PDC members are Hector Dada Hirezi and Antonio Morales Erlich. Dada was, until last Thursday, the foreign minister in the Cabinet that resigned in disagreement with the rightist turn of the regime established on 15 October when Gen Carlos Humberto Romero was overthrown from the presidency by a military coup.

As a condition for participating in the government, the PDC has asked the armed forces to publicly accept a series of political, military, social and economic measures.

Among other things, the PDC demands that the political process be popular and geared toward national development and toward changing the oligarchic social and economic structures. The PDC also demands that representatives of private enterprise be excluded from the government junta.

REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS' MERGER RUMORED; MAYORGA SETTLES IN MEXICO

PA052336 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Jan 80 PA

[Text] University students have denounced the entry of security agents into the Western University Center in Santa Ana, 66 km west of San Salvador. The idea of uniting the revolutionary organizations surfaced amid the denunciations and talks were announced for a merger among the United Popular Action Front, the 28 February Peoples Leagues and the Nationalist Democratic Union Party which has just withdrawn its representatives from the government.

The Salvadoran political crisis was accentuated with last night's resignation of the third civilian member of the revolutionary government junta, Mario Antonio Andino. He said he followed the move by Guillermo Manuel Ungo and Roman Mayorga Quiros in order to allow the armed forces to reshuffle the junta. Ungo and Mayorga Quiroz resigned in solidarity with the Cabinet that resigned because the army rejected its proposals, including an unexplained request for Andino's resignation.

Mayorga left for Mexico with his family and he said he will settle there. He did not comment on the delicate situation in El Salvador. Ungo said he will continue to struggle for change in El Salvador as head of his party, the National Revolutionary Movement.

FORMER JUNTA MEMBER UNGO DISCUSSES POLITICAL SITUATION

PA072206 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1443 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[By Rene Contreras]

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The revolutionary government junta has formal and nominal power, that is, not real power, former junta member Guillermo Manuel Ungo, who resigned last week, has stated.

The lawyer's statement was made during a talk show on Radio Cadena YSU here. The program lasted over an hour and prompted calls from many different persons.

On the power situation, Ungo said the junta was unable to use its authority to carry out the democratization and social change or to prevent the development of various activities contrary to the objectives of such a process. He explained what a general without an army was like and said an army that does not obey has no real power.

On the current crisis, he said the fundamental problem to be tackled is within the armed forces, which he considers has all political power. He noted that he had been in favor of a constitutional statute which would recognize the revolutionary character of the process, as happened in 1948 when a revolutionary government council governed.

Ungo affirmed that there are two bases of power in the government: the armed forces and the organized people. Of the latter, he said they still lack confidence in the process after so many years of deceit, frustration and neglect.

He said the armed forces did not make decisions. He indicated that when the junta members sought advice on the possibility of establishing a preconstitutional statute to be submitted to the clear, precise juridical rules of the game, they received two different replies from the army.

One reply was positive, and that was from the "Permanent Council of the Armed Forces" (COPEFA), which later retracted that reply, Ungo stated.

The other reply, from the upper echelons of the army, particularly from some commanders, was negative, he noted.

Regarding a new political pact with the armed forces, Ungo said his party, the National Revolutionary Movement, did not consider this necessary, but did feel that there should be a redefinition of the first pact, signed in the wake of the 15 October 1979 coup d'etat.

He said the armed forces were a complex body subjected also to the social, political and economic conditions of a given society, and consequently affected by those relations.

He explained that armed forces everywhere are enduring dominant, ideological penetration at the service of minorities, who employ all means of political, economic and social power to uphold their objectives as national objectives. As an example he described what is called the "national economy," when in reality this means the economy of a few.

Ungo concluded by warning that he and his party will continue the struggle to create a truly democratic climate in El Salvador favorable to the majority.

GUATEMALA

MLN SPOKESMAN REJECTS GUATEMALAN INVASION CHARGE

PA080337 Paris AFP in Spanish 0018 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 Jan (AFP)--The extreme rightist National Liberation Movement (MLN) described here today the statement that the MLN is planning to invade El Salvador with approximately 5,000 men as a mean maneuver aimed at hiding Nicaraguan leftist interference in El Salvador.

Augusto Coto--leader of the leftist Salvadoran group, the United Popular Action Front (FAPU)--made the accusation in Mexico. Coto said Mario Sandoval, the top MLN leader, was the head of an imminent invasion, to be carried out through the Ahuchapan region.

Leonel Sisniega, the main MLN spokesman, told AFP here that neither the MLN nor Mario Sandoval were involved in any warlike action in El Salvador.

According to Sisniega, the international brigades which fought in Nicaragua headed by Panamanian Hugo Spadafora are already in El Salvador supporting the leftist groups of that country.

Sisniega said he was basing this on statements made by an alleged Sandinist commander who had supplied the information when he deserted.

The situation can be solved by the Salvadorans themselves now, but we are getting ready for any contingency within our territory, Sisniega said.

Regarding the creation of a National Front Against Communist Subversion in Guatemala, Sisniega said the intent of this was misinterpreted because people believe that every rightist was going to get a lighter and a barrel of gunpowder.

Sisniega affirmed that the goals of the front are different and that they are mainly within the economic scope where it will try to avoid imbalances which lessen the people's trust.

NICARAGUAN RESPONSE TO BORDER INCIDENT 'UNSATISFACTORY'

PA071602 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] A treacherous attack took place last week over territory which was unmistakably Honduran by elements of the Nicaraguan Army against an unarmed Honduran Air Force helicopter, which was carrying three medical scientists on a social assistance mission somewhere in El Paraiso Department.

This hostile incident took place right after the Nicaraguan Government had expressed its aspiration to maintain the closest and most cordial relations with the people and Government of Honduras. It took place when, at the request of the Sandinist regime, the foreign ministers of the area were preparing to visit Costa Rica to draft the agenda for the upcoming Central American chiefs of state meeting in Managua at which they will discuss ways to consolidate Central American fraternity, set the foundations for a stable and definite peace in the area and coordinate the plans for economic progress within the framework of the Common Market.

As long as the Honduran Government does not receive the proper satisfactory response to its official protest of the latest incident, we will be forced to assume that we are experiencing an absurd situation in which Nicaragua has changed its mind concerning the good intentions it claimed to have concerning its neighbors and now prefers to maintain a situation of uncertainty and anxiety promoted by such lack of respect as that evidenced by the incident on which we are commenting.

It is obvious that the government of the armed forces remains alert and that the people of Honduras remain clam and free from fear. We have much to do this new year to lead our nation to more promising objectives.

GENERAL MENDOZA PALOMO NAMED NEW ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF

PA071853 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] The change in the Defense Ministry has been confirmed by the president. Gen Anibal Guevara will be sworn in as new defense minister on 15 January, replacing Gen Otto Spiegeler, who held that post for more than 2 years.

Gen Rene Mendoza Palomo has been promoted and will replace Gen Anibal Guevara as army chief of staff. General Mendoza Palomo formerly held the post of director of the advanced military studies center.

OUTGOING DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS CUBANS TRAINING GUERRILLAS

PA071924 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1903 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala, 7 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Defense Minister Gen Otto Spiegeler declared today that the leftist guerrillas who operate in the northern mountains of this country have Cuban instructors.

"The armed forces have detected the presence of Cuban mercenaries with the guerrillas who are in Quiche," the ranking military chief explained.

General Spiegeler made the announcement upon confirming that on 15 January he will leave the Defense Ministry post which he has held for the past 3 years, and will be replaced by Gen Anibal Guevara on orders of the president, Gen Romeo Lucas.

Spiegeler added that the Guatemalan Army has total control of the country's territory and that the guerrilla groups "are small bands entrenched in the mountains without any support from the people."

HONDURAS

PAZ GARCIA PLEDGES RETURN TO CONSTITUTIONAL RULE THIS YEAR

PA071941 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1631 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Diplomatic sources disclosed here today that Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of the ruling military government junta of Honduras, has promised that the country will return to constitutional life this year.

Paz Garcia's promise is contained in his speech addressing diplomatic corps members who attended the New Year's reception hosted yesterday at the presidential palace by the Honduran Government for the ambassadors of friendly countries accredited here.

"This solemn moment represents for me," Paz Garcia said, "the highest international tribunal and before you I pledge my word of honor that the military government junta and armed forces will strive up until the very last so that Honduras will return during the course of this year to a constitutional government regime."

Paz Garcia also expressed his confidence that Honduras will continue to have internal peace in this decade because it respects the domestic affairs of other peoples and merely demands the same respect from its neighbors.

He expressed concern over increasing world tension and the secondary role dialog has been relegated to, thus permitting violence to erupt without offering any short term solutions to the problems of the peoples.

Honduras is engaged in an electoral process which is scheduled to end with the election of a national constituent assembly on 20 April 1980.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO ANNOUNCES POSTPONEMENT OF LEADERS' SUMMIT

PA071938 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto in an announcement to the national press today said that in view of the upcoming visit of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo to Guatemala and Nicaragua later this month, the meeting of Central American presidents and foreign ministers will be postponed.

He said talks are already underway with the Central American foreign ministers to set a new date for the meetings.

Father D'Escoto said that, in principle, the meetings will be scheduled to be held before the Caribbean foreign ministers meeting slated for 11 February.

SOVIET CHARGE D'AFFAIRES SIMAKOV PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PA080226 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2151 GMT 7 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 7 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Aleksandr Simakov today presented his credentials as the first Soviet charge d'affaires in Nicaragua. He presented his credentials to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, with whom he discussed "subjects of common interest," at the minister's office in the Camilo Ortega Civic Center in southwestern Managua.

The Soviet diplomat arrived over the weekend in one of the two groups of about 30 persons who will be in charge of preparing the opening of the Soviet Embassy here.

Nicaragua and the Soviet Union decided to establish diplomatic relations at the highest level in October after a meeting between Foreign Ministers D'Escoto and Gromyko in New York.

The National Reconstruction Government Junta has just appointed lawyer Ricardo Wheelock Roman ambassador to the Soviet Union. He had been appointed ambassador to Honduras but he never presented his credentials due to incidents with Honduran military authorities.

The chief of the Soviet mission subsequently will come to Nicaragua. It has been unofficially reported that the Soviet Embassy will have a staff of more than 100.

This is the second embassy the Soviet Union has opened in Central America. The first was in San Jose several years ago.

A Soviet presence in Nicaragua was impossible during the regime of Gen Anastasio Somoza, who described himself as an "anticommunist leader."

As a result of the Sandinist revolution's victory in July, correspondents of the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA, TASS and Soviet radio and television have entered and left Nicaragua without any difficulty.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DEFENDS CLAIM TO DISPUTED ISLANDS

PA070411 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1729 GMT 6 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 6 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has refused to comment on Panamanian claims on keys and islands in the Caribbean which Nicaragua is disputing with Colombia.

Juan Materno Vasquez, former president of the Panamanian Supreme Court, has told Colombian news media that Panama also has claims to the islands and cays that Nicaragua is demanding from Colombia.

The Panamanian jurist wants Colombia and Panama to negotiate the final sovereignty of those territories without the participation of Nicaragua.

When the Nicaraguan Government issued a decree on 20 December extending its sovereignty over 200-mile territorial sea limit, it announced that it will present to qualified international forums its legal demand for the return of sovereignty over San Andres and Providencia islands and Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana keys, which Colombia has held since 1928.

"As Nicaraguan foreign minister, I do not have to comment on a private opinion expressed in Colombia or any other country. I understand that only a suggestion has been made to the Panamanian Government and we only concern ourselves with government-to-government affairs, something which is not true in this case," Father D'Escoto said.

In statements over the radio last night, the Nicaraguan foreign minister said that so far no government has officially reacted as if it had been offended by the National Reconstruction Government Junta's sovereign and nationalist decision.

The foreign minister said he received a copy of the New Year's message of Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, "who referred to the issue with a nonbelligerent and cordial attitude toward our authorities, indicating that the matter should be solved through legal means, which is what we want."

However, Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe, his predecessor, Alfredo Vasquez Carrisoza, and some Colombian news media have reacted with an "arrogant attitude characteristic of an imperialist nation," Nicaraguan officials, jurists and newspapers have commented.

International law expert Luis Pasos Arguello, who is advising the Foreign Ministry in preparing the documents to base its historic claim for the return of the islands, recently said that "Colombia is essentially fighting for the oil on Nicaragua's Continental Shelf where the keys lie."

BID FOR UN SECURITY COUNCIL SEAT WITHDRAWN

FL080152 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Mexico today was elected member of the UN Security Council after Cuba withdrew its bid to pull the United Nations out of the crisis in which it found itself. Cuba's decision to withdraw in favor of Mexico was announced to UN General Assembly President (Salim A. Salim) yesterday and to the group of Latin American countries this morning by Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri. Cuba also announced that it will maintain its candidacy to replace Jamaica, whose mandate in the Security Council will end on 31 December of this year.

Mexican Ambassador Porfirio Munoz Ledo stated that no one should ignore that throughout the entire election process his country had given its firm support for Cuba's aspirations. He added that this is so not only because Cuba's candidacy was the first, but also to make a contribution to the reparations due to that nation, that is Cuba, whose roads to normal development of international relations have been blocked since the start of its 1959 revolution.

In this manner, Cuba has supplied a way out of the stalemate in the election of the 15th member of the UN Security Council as a result of the maneuvers of the United States and its Beijing allies.

Marchais Support for Cuba

FL051331 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Cuba should occupy a seat in the UN Security Council, French Communist Party Central Committe Secretary General Georges Marchais has asserted. In statements to newsmen, Marchais added that a great majority of developing countries have clearly expressed their wishes that Cuba be assigned nonpermanent seat No. 15 of the Security Council.

Marchais stated that in this affair Colombia is playing the Trojan horse role for the imperialist nations, mainly the United States and the nine countries of the European Economic Community. He added: They unite against the people's interests. It is not surprising to find the United States whenever it is a case of harming Cuba and distorting its image, Marchais stressed. That negative attitude for the sole purpose of obstructing is absolutely inadmissible and unjustifiable, the French communist leader reiterated.

CASTRO, MARCHAIS ISSUE JOINT DECLARATION

FL042012 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The joint declaration signed by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and French Communist Party Secretary General Georges Marchais includes important aspects of international interest. In one of its paragraphs the document states that Cuba, which yesterday was (?dominated) by U.S. imperialism, today has recovered its full independence. It adds: In a very short period of history the 20 years of Cuban revolution have eliminated the great ills which were scourging the country and which are still causing great havoc in Latin America and in the majority of the developing countries. Hunger, poverty, racism and prostitution, high child mortality rate and endemic diseases, illiteracy and unemployment are some of them.

The French Communist Party, the declaration states, resolutely supports the universal demand for an end to the blockade imposed by the United States on Cuba and that the U.S. military base in Guantanamo and the territory it occupies be returned unconditionally to the Cuban people and government. The important role played by Cuba in the successful sixth nonalined countries summit conference and the election of Fidel Castro as chairman of that movement are brilliant examples of Cuba's prestige. This sixth nonalined summit also confirmed the important and positive role being played by the nonalined movement in the international arena and made the consolidation of its anti-imperialist and independent nature possible as well as its cohesion.

Fidel Castro expressed pleasure over Georges Marchais' presence in Cuba and for the opportunity it afforded to exchange once more views on various topics of mutual interest. Likewise, our commander in chief reiterated his gratitude to the French Communist Party for its sustained loyalty to the Cuban revolution and its persevering efforts to strengthen friendship between the Cuban and French peoples.

The joint declaration notes the rich tradition of struggle of the French Communist Party, which has been forged in numerous battles for the most genuine interests and aspirations of the Freanch working class and people as well as the decisive role it has played and continues to play in French political life and its active contribution to the cause of peace, the struggle for national liberation of the peoples and socialism in the international sphere.

After mentioning some serious issues being faced by mankind, the declaration refers to the problems of hunger and poverty, illiteracy and health in the world. In this respect the document notes: More than 400 million human beings are suffering from malnutrition. Tens of millions die every year for lack of attention. Some 900 million are illiterates. This intolerable situation is the product of the old imperialist order based on exploitation, colonialism, neocolonialism. The policy of industrial redeployment of the multinational societies sensibly aggravates these problems.

Fidel Castro and Georges Marchais, whose views on these matters are profound, reaffirmed th[illegible]uestionable link between the struggle for a new international order and the efforts to eliminate those plagues scourging mankind. Fidel and Marchais stressed the need for continuing the struggle against inequalities by setting in motion a true development program for the countries in the underdeveloped world. Great material and financial resources should be devoted to that end, the declaration states.

Georges Marchais noted the importance of the proposal made by Fidel Castro in his UN speech, demanding that the UN General Assembly extraordinary meeting of 1980 allocate at least 300 billion dollars in financial and material resources and technical assistance to invest in underdeveloped countries. Georges Marchais also noted that this initiative should be adopted and examined by the governments of developed countries as an element of the global negotiations that the UN General Assembly has agreed to undertake in its 34th meeting. The struggle for implementing all these measures and initiatives, which are in agreement with the various UN declarations and the program outlined by the sixth nonalined countries summit conference, is of decisive importance for all mankind.

Elsewhere the joint declaration states: Within the framework of the ideological war being waged by imperialism, enormous efforts are being made to oppose the legitimate claims of the developing countries over their natural resources against the interests of the peoples of developed countries. The document also refers to the arms race and the military strengthening of NATO and the decision to produce and deploy new missiles in Europe. In this respect, it states: The formidable accumulation of increasingly more sophisticated and deadly arms is a great threat to mankind. The large sums of money assigned to this constitute a monstrous waste.

Fidel Castro and Georges Marchais reaffirmed their determination to work for the consolidation of the relations of friendship and cooperation between their two peoples and countries. In closing, the declaration points out the satisfaction over the development achieved in the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the PCC and the French Communist Party.

GUYANESE ASSOCIATION CONDEMNS U.S. ACTIONS AGAINST CUBA

FL050138 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0052 GMT 5 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The Cuban revolution today enjoys high prestige in the Caribbean area despite the hostility of U.S. imperialism against the Cuban people, government and leaders.

The Guyanese-Cuban Friendship Association has made this statement in a message of congratulations on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the triumph of the revolution. After recalling the acts of aggression by imperialism against Cuba over these years, the message stresses that our country today heads the nonalined countries movement which is a worthy tribute to the sacrifice and dedication of the Cuban people for the cause of liberation. The Guyanese message condemns the U.S. threats, economic blockade and maintenance of the Guantanamo military base and the maneuvers of reactionary forces to prevent the election of Cuba to the UN Security Council.

CHILEAN MIR EXTENDS NEW YEAR GREETINGS

FL071647 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1628 GMT 7 Jan 80 FL

[Text] As this year begins, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left of Chile--MIR--extends fraternal greetings to the Cuban people and government with the deepest conviction that 1980 will be full of successes and significance. We wish, states a message, to stress our recognition of the great contribution which the Cuban people, their party and Fidel have made to strengthen and advance the world revolutionary movement.

The movement of the Chilean masses now has entered a new phase to regain the initiative in the economic and political struggle, developing and strengthening the people's resistance of which the MIR is a firm promoter, adds the message from the Chilean revolutionaries. Lastly, the message says that the struggle undertaken by the Chilean MIR has become a real obstacle to the Pinochet regime.

ACADEMICIAN BLOKHIN ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

FL051423 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Academician Nikolay Blokhin, chairman of the committee on international Lenin prizes for the strengthening of peace among nations, last night concluded his visit to Cuba. Nikolay Blokhin and (K. Gurianov), secretary of the committee and an official of the USSR Supreme Soviet who accompanied the academician in his visit to our country, were seen off at the Jose Marti International Airport by Zoilo Marinello, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and officials of the PCC Central Committee Foreign Relations Department. The Soviet delegation headed by Nikolay Blokhin came to Cuba to present the Lenin prize for strengthening peace to Vilma Espin, member of the PCC Central Committee and Council of State and president of the Federation of Cuban Women.

KAMPUCHEAN DIPLOMAT DEFENDS SRV TROOPS IN HIS COUNTRY

FL080029 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 7 Jan 80 FL

[Text] (Prun Sangen), charge d'affaires of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in Cuba, has stated in Havana City that as soon as Beijing's aggression and threats cease, the Vietnamese soldiers who are helping them consolidate victory will leave his fatherland. He said that more than 200,000 tons of food and other goods have been sent to Kampuchea by the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cuba and other socialist countries. (Sangen) made emotional statements when referring to the Vietnamese people, who are lending their courageous armed forces to the defense of Kampuchea's sovereignty, and in addition are sharing their poverty in a beautiful gesture of proletarian internationalism. Condemning the campaign of lies unleashed by Beijing and imperialism against his country, (Sangen) recalled the UN-recognized right of the peoples to ask for aid from those they consider to be their friends for the defense of the sacred interests of freedom and independence.

PEACE MOVEMENT PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE TO KAMPUCHEAN COUNCIL

FL080018 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 7 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Elena Gil, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Cuban Movement for the Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples, has sent a message to the National Peace Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The document expresses greetings to the Kampuchean people on the occasion of the first anniversary of the defeat of the genocidal regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary and the establishment of the Revolutionary People's Council and reiterates fraternal solidarity with the world campaign of deserved support for the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

KAMPUCHEAN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED WITH CEREMONY

FL080221 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The main event commemorating the first anniversary of the liberation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea concluded just a few minutes ago at the auditorium of the Communications Ministry. Among those who attended the ceremony were PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero; Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its foreign relations general department, and PCC Central Committee member Faustino Perez. (Gruen Sangen), charge d'affaires of the Kampuchean Embassy in Cuba, made a speech at the commemoration.

CAMACHO AGUILERA TOURS CONSTRUCTION SITES

FL072321 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 7 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat and first party secretary in Havana City, has toured the construction sites of the waterworks network undergoing repairs in San Miguel de Padron municipality. The project includes rerouting the pipeline as well as the construction of a system of reservoirs for supplying that essential liquid to the population. Furthermore, the plans include the installation of some 300 house connections and reconditioning and repaving one and a half kilometers of ditches and excavations. In a meeting with officials of the Construction Ministry, people's government and party leaders in the area, Camacho Aguilera suggested the convenience of allocating part of the budget for the waterworks project to the tasks of maintenance to prolong the useful life of the new installations.

ALMEIDA BOSQUE CONTINUES TOUR OF PROVINCES

FL051347 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jan 80 FL

[Text] In his second day of a tour of Camaguey Province, Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, has visited the hydroponics farming center where he was extensively briefed on that type of horticultural production. The use of clay planters at Camaguey's hydroponic center provides important advantages and savings in production costs and at the same time allows better temperatures for the development of the plants.

The farm of egg-laying hens, which has 10 buildings for more than 13,400 animals each, was another modern installation visited by the party leader. Likewise, he toured the new rural community of Quang Tri, an important urban center in the municipality of Jimaguayu. Juan Almeida conducted the tour accompanied by PCC Central Committee members Rene de los Santos and Lino Carreras and Lazaro Vazquez, first party secretary in Camaguey Province.

Visits Guantanamo Projects

FL080047 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jan 80 FL

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, has made an extensive tour of socioeconomic projects in Guantanamo Province. Accompanied by Alfonso Hodge, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in Guantanamo Province, Almeida visited the Juan Marinello printing complex where he asked about the production process. He was also briefed on the ongoing construction of the medical-surgical school-hospital with more than 700 beds, which is located in the Caribe suburb of Guantanamo, as well as the industrial plant for smelting wrought and cast iron.

Almeida also visited the new 120-room hotel, the 4 April community policlinic, the industrial development project, the Olympic pool and the Caujeri Valley. He also toured the installations of the new provincial party committee building and expressed interest in the operation of the Sanguily Motel, located in Baracoa Municipality, the progress of all construction projects and the current harvest.

MINISTER OF HEALTH CHAIRS EVALUATION MEETING

FL072307 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 7 Jan 80 FL

[Test] Chaired by Dr. Sergio del Valle, minister of public health and member of the PCC Politburo and the Hygiene and Epidemiology National Directorate, held a meeting to evaluate last year's accomplishments. The directors of each of the national departments submitted their reports on the gains and deficiencies existing in their respective spheres.

Dr Hector Terry, national director of hygiene and epidemiology, said that our country had eradicated a great number of contagious diseases and that the morbidity rate resulting from them and others is rather low, only comparable to those of developed countries. He pointed out that if we strive for a strong organization in the department to meet party proposals, an effort should be made in rectifying prevailing deficiencies, and added that the structure of hygiene and epidemiology in the municipalities urgently need such effort.

JAMAICA

MANLEY SCORES 'FREENESS MENTALITY' IN NEW YEAR'S SPEECH

PI041640 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 1 Jan 80 pp 1, 13 PL

[Text] "Indiscipline, laziness, disregard for life and property, lack of consideration for others, a general don't care attitude and what is sometimes called the 'freeness mentality,'" says Prime Minister Michael Manley in his new year's message, "are some of the negative traits in our nation that we must set about eradicating in the decade of the '80s because they are degrading and seriously retard any hope of meaningful development of our society."

Targets listed by the prime minister for 1980 include: the attraction of more tourists; the production and export of more food; increasing the drive to conserve on the use of imported oil and the manufacturing and exporting of more goods.

His message reads:

"Countries all over the world--big and small, rich and poor--are still trying to come to grips with the past ten years, the decade of the '70s. During this period, and particularly since 1974, what we could refer to as the 'known' world--where prices were stable and predictable, etc.--disappeared and in its place appeared a new world that is not fully known and where difficulties are almost too large to grasp and solutions on a global and national scale almost impossible to plan. But if big countries suffered, it is those of us who make up the periphery of the world stage--those of us in the Third World--who suffered the most.

"The dilemma that faced us then, and continues to face us as we enter the decade of the '80s, is well summed up in the study of our failure to meet the targets set by both the IMF and ourselves for the end of last year.

"The IMF and ourselves agree that the basic problem is that we have had to spend more on food, fertilizer, raw materials and other goods imported into Jamaica, particularly on oil, and more on the cost of servicing our overseas debts than were allowed in our calculations of international inflation and other adverse movements in global economic relations.

"In addition to these factors, there was still little investment in Jamaica and therefore continued sluggishness in production, and, of course, our economic situation was further worsened by the flood rains which fell in various parts of Jamaica in April, June and September.

"I mention these things so that we can understand the nature of the problem that faces us and what our response has to be.

"The December meeting of OPEC [the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries] makes it clear that the rapid escalation in oil prices that has occurred over the past six years will continue unabated into the 1980s.

"We were obliged to announce last week an increase in the price of sugar, resulting from increases in the cost of production. Very shortly, we shall have the painful duty of announcing increases in price of a range of basic foods that are imported into Jamaica.

"When we look at the arithmetic of our economic situation, what we see is that unless we can find the way to produce far more of what we consume, and also dramatically increase our export earnings, we will sink deeper and deeper in the foreign debt trap.

"The cost of servicing our overseas debts and of paying for imported oil leaves very little for the purchase of food, drugs, fertilizers, machines, spare parts and other vital imports.

"Therefore, our strategy has to be first, to produce more to feed ourselves and increasingly move from the consumption of imported basic foods; and, secondly, to increase production in all sectors, but particularly of exports which can earn us the foreign exchange to clear off our debts and to pay increasing prices for those imports without which we cannot survive.

"That is our economic situation and our economic strategy in a nutshell, and whether or not we are granted the IMF waiver, and regardless of whether or not we receive short term balance-of-payments support, that is the name of the game as we enter the decade of the 1980s.

"The restructuring of the government, which I announced a fortnight ago, sets an administrative framework for tackling the problem of production and efficient administration. What is intended is to make the greatest use of those resources that are put into the public sector, to monitor programmes and performance to ensure that they are effectively and efficiently carried out, to achieve better delivery of services and facilities to the society--in short to give better value for the taxpayer's tax dollar.

Broad Guidelines

"So let us look at various key sectors of the economy and see what broad guidelines can be applied to them in an effort to increase production from those sectors to the maximum possible.

"Let us deal first with tourism. The revival of the tourism industry over the past couple of years is continuing with even greater strength over this winter season, with 1979 beating the previous best and with a definite prospect of record arrivals during 1980. This remarkable turn-around in the industry is no accident. It is a result of mature and intelligent planning and responsible cooperation between the government and the private sector and the operations of national institutions within the industry designed to give true effect to the mixed economy and to stimulate dynamic interaction between the public and the private sectors of the economy.

"From the low figure of 386,500 visitors and foreign-exchange earnings of US$104.5 million in 1977, the industry bounced back to 533,000 visitors bringing earnings of US$148.2 million in 1978 and an estimated 615,000 visitors and US$170.1 million last year. Our targets for 1980 are 644,000 visitors and foreign-exchange earnings of US$201.0 million.

The Tourist Industry

"I am appealing to the workers in the tourism industry to bring in the additional US$30 million in 1980 because those dollars are vital to pay the increase in oil prices, to put imported drugs in our hospitals and to supply our factories with raw materials to keep people employed and to earn more foreign exchange to keep the nation going.

"We have to protect the tourism plant and the industry with the utmost care to ensure that the industry does not slip back into the trough of two years ago. We must redouble our efforts to improve our tourism product; to raise occupancy levels, particularly in the summer months; and to further arrest the trend of illegally exporting foreign exchange from the industry, which still remains a problem, although to some extent reduced in recent months.

Bauxite and Alumina

"I turn now to bauxite and alumina. The outlook for the bauxite and alumina industry is more promising than it has been for two or three years now. The re-negotiation of the bauxite levy opens the door to possibilities of expansion of the multi-national companies in the industry in 1980.

"Our target is to raise bauxite production from 11.6 million metric tons last year to 12.0 million metric tons in 1980 and to increase exports of alumina, as a result, from 2.123 million tons to 2.4 million tons. This would increase the industry's net foreign exchange earnings by about US$25 million. And, again, I appeal to the workers in the bauxite and alumina industry to rally to the call to earn that additional foreign exchange.

"The government has achieved notable success in negotiating substantial additional sales of alumina, but we must understand that expansion in the bauxite industry and other industries depends on a healthy industrial environment and relatively harmonious relationships in the workforce as a whole. Those institutions which supply services to productive sectors of the economy are particularly vital, and instability in labour relations in those institutions can cause great damage to the national interest.

Management and Workers

"I am, therefore, appealing to managements and workers in such institutions, indeed in institutions across the land, to show restraint, understanding and patriotic concern and a better appreciation of the vital contribution they have to make to the national economic programme.

"As you know, the government has successfully negotiated a number of marketing agreements that put us in a position to go ahead with the building of the South Manchester alumina plant, provided we can find the required capital. We are now engaged in a search for this finance.

"We have for long debated this question of foreign capital investment in Jamaica and the terms on which we would seek such investments. This debate has culminated in the creation of a foreign investment code which was tabled in Parliament in 1978 and which safeguards our national patrimony as well as making clear to the foreign investor that his investment in Jamaica is secure. There is evidence that foreign investors are now more confident of the security of Jamaica as an investment area. The duty of all patriotic Jamaicans now is to ensure that that confidence remains and that nothing be said or done at this time to create doubt or suspicion in the minds of potential foreign investors about the security of their assets in Jamaica.

Manufacturing

"In the area of manufacturing, production has been hampered by lack of investments, labour relations problems again, unreliable power supply and the desperate foreign exchange situation resulting in shortages of raw materials and spare parts.

"The introduction of the certified exporters scheme has made some difference for those manufacturers engaged in production for export. We shall intensify our efforts in the new year to facilitate manufacturers in general and export manufacturers in particular in these areas as far as our foreign exchange resources allow. You will have noted the point I made earlier about increasing exports as a vital element of our economic strategy. Therefore, much of our attention as a government will be given to creating the conditions for the achievement of this objective.

"The Cabinet changes that have been made as part of the restructuring of the government will greatly increase the burdens of some ministers and expose others to new and unfamiliar areas of responsibility. I wish to thank the civil service for their dedicated and patriotic work in 1979 and at the same time to say that they will be called to even higher levels of dedication and service in 1980 as all of us, ministers of government, will need their continued help to tackle the tasks ahead.

Agriculture

"In announcing the restructuring on December 19, I said among other things that I was assuming direct responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture 'partly to make sure that agriculture and farming get major attention from government at the highest level, and partly to make sure that the nation understands the vital importance of what has to be done.'

"I also indicated that we would deal with the question of mobilizing the country to produce more food, that we would seek to increase the production of additional exports such as sugar, bananas, coffee and cocoa, to earn more foreign exchange, to break into new export markets in such produce as pineapple and avocado pears and to discuss with private sector interests, with management and capital how they can involve themselves effectively in production, particularly for export.

"I also indicated that we would be looking at our huge imports of livestock feeds with a view to producing much of this ourselves, putting the land and people to work and thus saving critical foreign exchange.

Vital Sector

"I shall report at the Ministry of Agriculture next week, and I am appealing to everyone in that absolutely vital sector--the staff of the ministry, the extension services, the commodity boards, the farmers' organizations, the workers in the fields and those involved in transportation and distribution of agricultural produce--to let us put our heads down in January 1980 and move production as it has never moved before so that the nation can be fed and we will export surplus to earn foreign exchange to pay for essential imports.

"These are tough times, but as a people we have been through tough times before, going all the way back through slavery, colonialism and the plantation system. Yet it seems that it is part of the Jamaican character that in our darkest hours we have shone most. Even this year we have seen arising out of those floods a quality of fortitude, endurance and will that is our greatest need as a nation at this time.

Heroism

"When we think of the floods, we recall with pride the heroism of Winsome Thorpe; the industry and competence of the police, the JDF, the Public Works Department, the health workers and all other agencies in the field; the public-spiritedness of the bauxite and alumina companies and other firms who donated goods and services to the relief and reconstruction effort; the organizing genius of those in charge of the relief and reconstruction programmes; the Christian charity of those who donated goods and services to the sufferers; the generosity of so many friendly countries from near and far; the integrity of those responsible for the distribution of relief supplies and the exemplary courage and unity of the society at that time.

"In the response by the governments and peoples of other countries to the flood disaster, we saw something of the impact of our foreign policy because it was not so much the amount of assistance that was offered but more so the genuine and particular concern for Jamaica, and the wide range of donor countries that were significant.

"We also saw the impact of our foreign policy in the facility with which we were able to open up new possibilities for trade, for example in alumina, in the great strides we have made in the European tourism market, and in other areas of economic cooperation.

International Affairs

"One development in international affairs on which we can look back with pleasure is the settlement last achieved in the long and agonizing struggle to return Zimbabwe to the path of legality and to bring that tortured country to independence on a truly democratic basis.

"One can only hope that the worst is now behind us and that we can look to a future of peace, security, stability and progress in Zimbabwe.

"Finally, to come back home, regrettably we have seen over recent months a resurgence of political tribalism, which does no credit to any Jamaican and which, if not checked, could bring the society to a virtual state of anarchy.

"I call upon all Jamaicans of all political persuasions to set their face against tendencies towards tribalism, which belittle our nation, and to join hands with their brothers and sisters in the common struggle against our natural enemies, which are poverty, malnutrition, illiteracy, disease, unemployment and all other aspects of underdevelopment.

Indiscipline

"In the short run, tribalism may appeal to the shortsighted as an answer to some irritating problem. In the long run, it is in nobody's interest and is a great danger to all of us.

"Another danger is indiscipline in our society, which found new and ugly expression in the vandalising of the municipal Christmas tree in Kingston last week. Indiscipline, laziness, disregard for life and property, lack of consideration for others, a general don't-care attitude and what is sometimes called the 'freeness mentality' are some of the negative traits in our nation that we must set about eradicating in the decade of the '80s because they are degrading and seriously retard any hope of meaningful development of our society.

"Some people are talking gloom and despair, but there are many others who just want to buckle down and do what has to be done. One thinks of the invaluable service rendered this year under difficult circumstances by our doctors and nurses, our teachers, the Jamaica Constabulary Force, the Jamaica Defence Force and others too numerous to mention. Many people have asked me on the telephone, by letter, by message or in person, 'What can we do?'

What We Can Do

"Now here's what we can do in 1980. For example, we can bring in the 644,000 tourists and thus earn an additional US$32 million in foreign exchange. We can produce the 12 million metric tons of bauxite and sell 2.4 million tons of alumina for an additional US$25 million in net foreign exchange earnings. We can produce and export more foods and improve the distribution of agricultural produce. We can step up the drive to conserve on the use of imported oil. We can manufacture more and export more. Wherever we are, in whatever occupation, we can strive harder to improve output and increase productivity.

"We can be more disciplined; we can look after vehicles and equipment better; we can stop littering our streets.

"Let us resolve now to make 1980 a year of peace and goodwill, national unity and cooperation in tackling with God's help the massive problems that face the whole society.